

January 15, 1880.

THE PRESIDENT in the Chair.

The Presents received were laid on the table, and thanks ordered for them.

The following Papers were read :—

I. "On Chemical Repulsion." By EDMUND J. MILLS, D.Sc.,
F.R.S. Received January 8, 1880.

While engaged in some researches on the propagation of chemical change, I have incidentally encountered a new order of phenomena, which the title "chemical repulsion" may serve provisionally to designate. A brief outline of the experiments is given in the following paragraphs.

Upon a glass plate, laid in a horizontal position, is poured enough solution of baric chloride to cover it completely to a considerable depth. On this solution is placed another glass plate, provided with a small central perforation; when the two plates are firmly pressed together with the hands, most of the solution is extruded, and only a very thin layer of it left between the plates. All excess of the solution having been removed from the outer surfaces of the plates as well as from the perforation, some dilute hydric sulphate is now introduced into the perforation. This reagent attacks the baric chloride, throwing down a white precipitate of sulphate; and, proceeding partly by diffusion, partly by flow, does not cease to widen in every direction its figure of advance, until the edges of the plates are attained. If the perforation is circular, the figure of advance is circular; in other words, the chemical development of a circle is a circle.

Let us now suppose the two plates to be square and equal, and let the upper one have two circular perforations, equidistant from the centre of the square, and situated upon its diagonal. Let also two circular developments of baric sulphate be caused to proceed, as before, from the two perforations simultaneously. At first, nothing remarkable is observed; but in a short time, the two growing circles begin to exercise a visible retardation on each other's progress; so that the figure of advance is no longer circular, but oval. [This retardation is of course observed only between the perforations; and not outside them, where the motion is entirely free.] As the development of the figures

continues, so also does the retardation at their neighbouring edges increase; the final result being (however long the experiment may be prolonged), that the other diagonal of the square is completely and permanently traced out in a line of no chemical action.

The above experiments are of fundamental importance, and they obviously admit of endless variety. Of this, a few illustrations may suffice.

If the upper plate have three perforations, situated on the points of a central equilateral triangle, there are three repulsion lines; these end at the centre of the triangle, where they form a trilocular point, and traverse its sides midway at right angles.

When the upper plate has four perforations, situated on the points of a central square, there are four repulsion lines; these end at the centre of the square, where they form a quadrilocular point, and traverse its sides midway at right angles.

A very beautiful modification of the preceding experiment consists in simultaneously developing a circle from a (fifth) central perforation. This last circle has no means of escape from the surrounding four. The result is, that it eventually forms a square figure bounded by repulsion lines, and having four symmetrically situated repulsion lines at its corners.

It is easy to demonstrate that the chemical repulsion in these experiments does not depend upon flow. Two superimposed triangular plates for instance, in neither of which is any perforation, give three repulsion lines on immersion in dilute hydric sulphate. From each corner a line proceeds midway (if the triangle be equilateral) to the centre. In this effect, diffusion is alone concerned.

In addition to hydric sulphate and baric chloride, other pairs of reagents may be used with success; and I anticipate no difficulty in obtaining results in which precipitation is not concerned. A beginning has also been made with experiments in tridimensional development.

The complete explanation of what I have termed "chemical repulsion," will probably demand a varied and considerable amount of experimental work. From some incidents of the investigation, so far as it has hitherto proceeded, I am disposed to believe that the motion in any plane chemical figure is not along the radius, but at right angles to the radius; and this supposition will, if verified, explain the repulsion. The existing results afford proof of the following propositions, viz.:—(1.) *Chemical action can take place at a distance*; and (2.) *Two or more chemical actions identical except in position, completely exclude one another.*